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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20463

**SENSITIVE**

August 27, 1999

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: The Commission

FROM: Lawrence M. Noble  
General Counsel

BY: Lois G. Lerner *LGL by AAS*  
Associate General Counsel

SUBJECT: MUR 3774 (National Republican Senatorial Committee)  
Documents Referenced in General Counsel's Brief

In connection with the General Counsel's Brief in MUR 3774 dated July 30, 1999, a Commissioner's office has requested a copy of one of the documents referenced in and attached to the Brief as mailed to the NRSC. This Office is now circulating that document, a memo written by then-NRSC Political Director Paul Curcio. For the Commission's convenience, a copy of the full set of documents cited in the Brief will be placed in the Commission Secretary's Office.

Staff assigned: Dawn M. Odrowski

## MEMORANDUM

**To:** Senator Gramm  
**From:** Paul Curcio  
**Subject:** Meeting with Red McDaniel

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This provides briefing materials for your meeting with Red McDaniel on Friday, September 25. McDaniel wants to discuss the Military Vote Program of the American Defense Foundation (ADF). This program is unique in that it provides a way for us to use our surplus of corporate dollars to have a direct impact on Senate races.

Military personnel and their families make up nearly 4.5 million Americans and are a key voting block to the Republican Party. The motivation for maximizing the military vote for Republican candidates is greater this year than in any election in recent memory: the defense budget is being targeted by the Democrats for huge cuts (which have national security as well as jobs implications), and the Democrats opposed the Gulf war in virtual lockstep. Both of these facts can be used to turn out the military vote for Republican Senate candidates. Properly executed, this program will make them understand that their very careers and the future of their families are at stake.

ADF implemented its Military Voter Registration Program in 1984. Since that time military participation has increased from 49.7% in 1980 to 63.5% in 1988. An increase of 13.8%. The Military Voter Program was instrumental in electing Senator Mack in 1988. 18,000 absentee ballots were received from Escambia County (Pensacola) alone and 80% of the ballots were for Senator Mack. The success of the 1988 program indicates great potential in 1992.

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

ADF's multi-phased campaign is designed to reach the military voter on many levels in order to maximize the military vote. The implementation of the program will help ensure a successful GOTV contact to the military community.

ADF's program has been designed to target states where military personnel are concentrated. Key states in which the NRSC has targeted U.S. Senate races, and in which this program could make the difference include:

Georgia	Idaho
Indiana	North Carolina
South Carolina	Wisconsin

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Key states in which the RNC has targeted that have U.S. Senate races include:

Colorado	Connecticut
Florida	Illinois
Pennsylvania	Washington

Virtually every campaign that we are involved with has asked one of us what the NRSC is planning to do in order to motivate and turnout the military vote.

### PROGRAM COMPONENTS

ADF's program has several crucial and interdependent components. They are as follows:

- Motivational
- Command
- Promotional
- Governmental
- Corporate
- Individual
- Organizational
- Direct Voter Contact

### PROGRAM COSTS

Direct Voter Contact:

GA	110,959	\$.43	\$47,712.37
ID	24,633	\$.43	\$10,592.19
IN	76,974	\$.43	\$33,908.82
NC	104,426	\$.43	\$44,903.18
SC	67,442	\$.43	\$29,000.06
WI	59,320	\$.43	\$25,507.60
Total	443,754	\$.43	\$191,624.22

/+ Promotion:	\$40,000.00
TOTAL	\$231,624.22

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Please note that the above costs include sending absentee ballots to service personnel overseas. At this late hour, the overseas portion of the effort is probably not possible. But the domestic portion can still be implemented. As a result, the costs would probably be lower than the \$231,624 that McDaniel quoted.

I have identified at least several hundred thousand dollars of savings within the corporate budget (state party transfer money). Thus, we could easily fund this effort from within our current authorized corporate budget. If this program can be implemented in the time remaining, we should look seriously at doing it.